

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 19, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—L. B. Smith Edna Minton, W. M. Johnson, 2.

L. Fournier was in Detroit, two days last week.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

J. F. L. Michelson made a flying business trip to Saginaw, Monday.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

W. S. Chalker was in town over Sunday. He attended the Post meeting Saturday night.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Miss May Blanshan spent a few days visiting with friends in Lewiston this week.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Sheriff Owen has been to Flint, Holly and Lapeer on a business and visiting trip.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

L. Fournier has bought the store building of Taylor and Hemstead, next to Bates & Co's store.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Willard Co. are holding the Opera House this week, with full attendance.

The Grayling Steam Laundry is prepared to wash and put up Lace Curtains in the finest and latest style.

A Fred Alexander is home from his school at Ann Arbor, for the spring vacation.

All kinds of garden seed at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Elmer Ostrander returned from a visit with Lew, in Montmorency county, Monday.

N. Michelson is yet buying cattle and sheep for the big farm, and has made his plans for a large acreage of spring crops.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve a ten cent lunch, at Mrs. Canfield's, on Saturday from 5 to 8 p. m.

Field peas and King corn at Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Sale—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

A. J. Love was on a business trip to Bay City last week. He reports increased activity in business all along the line.

Rev. G. L. Guichard went to Bay City Saturday and preached in the Memorial Presbyterian church in that city Sunday.

Peninsula Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Grayling, for house cleaning and washing. Mrs. McCune, Residence—At Mrs. Shellenbergers.

The rains this week will be of great value to the farmers. Grain or grass had made no start, but now begins to show their green.

Seed for the farm and garden in best quality only. Salling, Hanson & Co.

If you want your Lace Curtains washed and put up as they ought to be, bring them to the Grayling Steam Laundry.

Miss McLarty's school in the Coventry district, in Maple Forest, was reopened, Monday, there being no farther sign of scarlet fever in the neighborhood.

All kinds of seed for the farm and garden at Salling, Hanson & Co.

John Tolman, of Frederic, has sold his hotel property, and will be succeeded by R. Peter Johnson. He has not yet decided where he will locate but thinks at West Branch.

It is reported that E. Hartwick has purchased the interest of Thorwald Hanson in the lumber business of Hanson & Michelson, at Mason, where we will move, and Mr. Hanson return to Grayling. Orlaf Michelson takes art work's place in the bank. We shall be glad to welcome Hanson home again but regret the departure of Hartwick.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potash Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE—A good work team, weighing about 2000. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire of J. M. Francis, ap5tf

Mrs. N. Wilson, of Coldwater, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner, was called home Tuesday, on account of the sudden illness of her husband.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church will give a Social and Supper at G. A. R. hall, Thursday evening, April 19th. Supper 2 c; for children 10c. A cordial invitation extended to all. Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mammoth Clover, June Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet Seed, and Hungarian at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Miss May Costello wishes to announce that she has opened up dress-making rooms upstairs in the Benson House where she is prepared to do all kinds of plain or fancy sewing and invites a share of your patronage.

The meetings conducted by the evangelist, Rev. H. Morey, are held in the M. E. Church, this week. They are not as largely attended as could be desired, but it is hoped will eventuate in good to the cause of the Master. Mr. Morey is a forcible and eloquent speaker, devoid of sensation, but earnest and practical.

Frankie, a four year old son of Mrs. Goupell, swallowed a safety pin one day last week, which lodged in the trachea. Its location was found by Dr. Insley by the aid of the X-rays. He sent for Dr. Gregg, of Standish, and performed the operation of tracheotomy and removed the pin, last Friday. The little fellow is getting along nicely at this writing, Monday.

We are informed that the saloons in Frederic got to running nights and Sundays so openly that the citizens rebelled, and Justice Brown, backed by the citizens, notified them that the law must be obeyed, and now every saloon is closed at night and Sundays and the streets removed, without any prosecution or trouble. There is no difficulty in having a proper observance of the law, if it is demanded by the community. The business is carried on for the money there is in it and if one is allowed to override the law in regard to hours, the others feel that they must do so or loose their trade, but if it is known that prosecution would follow a violation of the law there would be no trouble.

Died—Friday April 13, Maryetta wife of Alexander C. Wilcox, aged 63 years. Our people were startled at the sudden ending of this life. Though she had been partly invalid for some time, and but recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, none thought her to be in a critical condition. She had attended to her usual household work during the day and had dressed for a visit in the village in the evening, but on going to the carriage complained of feeling badly and returned to the house, where she expired within an hour. She had resided here for over twenty years, and her family will receive the full sympathy of the community. The funeral at the M. E. church was largely attended, the W. R. C. and Ladies of the G. A. R. attending in a body.

Here is a synopsis of the new dog law. At the first regular meeting of the township board after the first Monday in April, there shall be appointed a dog warden who shall collect the dog tax. Upon payment of the tax the warden furnishes the owner with a metal label which must be attached to the collar of the dog for which the tax was paid. Dogs not provided with the Warden's label are liable to be killed at any time by the officer or his deputies, for which the warden shall receive one dollar for each dog so killed. A bond in the sum of \$500 is required of the warden. The new law will probably have a tendency to increase the amount of the dog tax, also lessen the number of canines in the township.

DE. ICIOUS.

Did you ever stop to consider what this word implies. If not here it is: sweet or grateful to the senses; charming, exquisite, delightful; all of this and more is to be found in Vick's Irresistible Musk Melon. Cut one up for breakfast and its delightful taste and sweet aroma will create an atmosphere of unspeakable joy around the family board. Send for Vick's Garden and Floral Guide and learn all about this wonderful melon and thousands of other things in the vegetable and floral world. Write James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

DE. ICIOUS.

That Throbbing Headache. Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

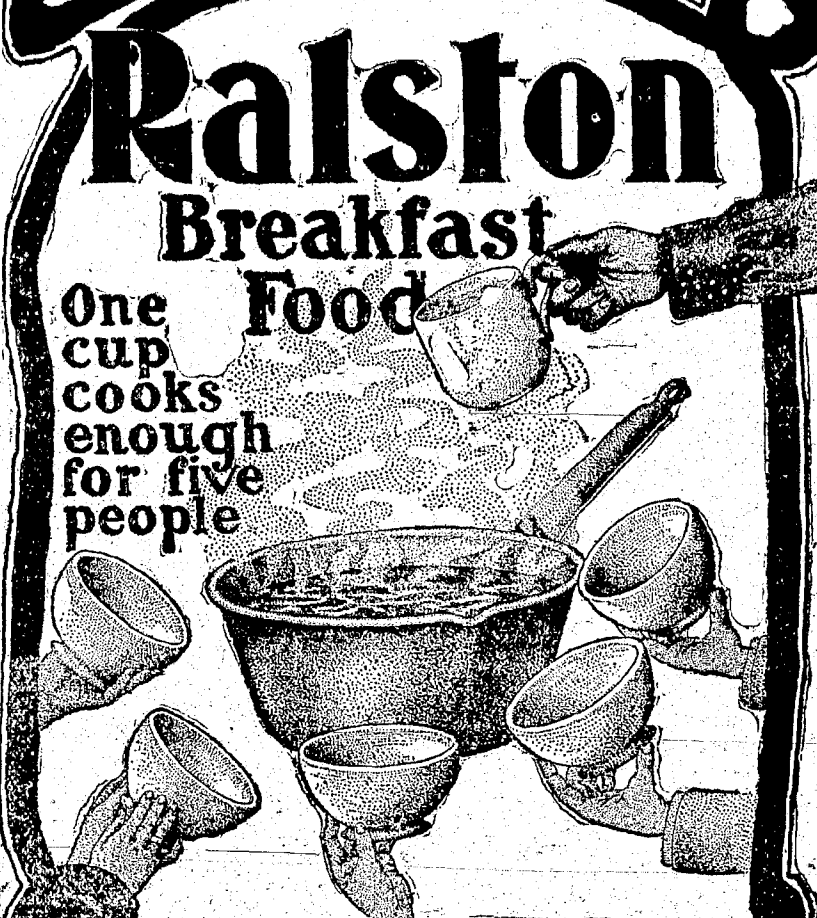
Notice. Parties buying young cattle can find a really correct form by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Ralston

Breakfast Food

One cup cooks enough for five people



One cup RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD and 6 cups of boiling water—cost 3c.—will make a delicious breakfast in five minutes for five persons.

FOR SALE BY Claggett & Blair.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Millions Given Away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over a million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, la grippe, and all throat, chest and lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Mr. A. C. Wilcox and family desire that we extend their sincere thanks to the members of Marvin Post and the Ladies of the G. A. R., the choir and all friends who gave them such aid and sympathy in the hours of their great bereavement.

Spreads Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, Ill., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best-selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Dr. Insley's mother completed her visit here, Monday, and Mrs. Insley and the boy went with her for a visit at Saginaw and Bay City. The Dr. looks lonesome.

A Horrible Outbreak.
"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, sores, ulcers and piles. Only 25c at L. Fourniers.

For Sale—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

That Throbbing Headache. Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

Notice. Parties buying young cattle can find a really correct form by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

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Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

SPRING IS HERE!

Gentle Spring is here, and with it comes the time for taking our.....

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

to purify the blood and prevent diseases usually prevalent at this season of the year. \$1.00 for one hundred full doses, six-hundred full doses for \$5.00.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Sale of State Tax Lands.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
AUDITOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
LANSING, April 20, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1896 and previous years and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer at the County Seat on the first Tuesday of May next at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or can be redeemed by law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

ROSCOE D. DIX,
Auditor General.

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Watch this Space

FOR
New Advertisement
Next Week.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal —AND— Baumgart, *THE BIG*

One Price For All Store

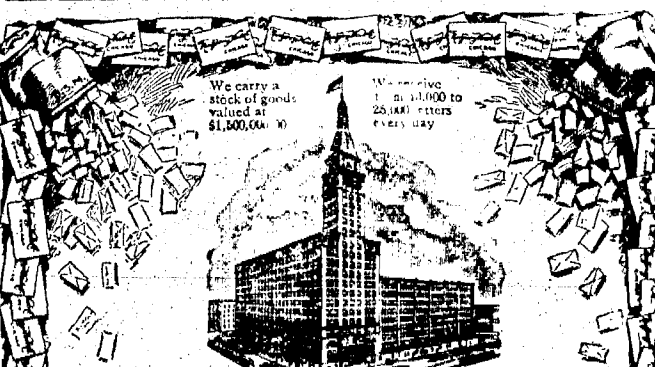
Purchasers in our line of goods, as Dry Goods, Fancy Clothing, Shoes, Rubbers, Ladies and Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps don't need to wait for sales to buy odds and ends to save money, we save you money at all times, and on all goods.

Goods purchased of us at our regular price is a saving of 25 per cent as goods are sold in other stores. If you have not found it out, it is your own fault; by trading with us you soon will.

We sell light prints at 4c per yard at all times.
We sell Silk Bosom Shirts at 50c at all times.
We sell the best Brillianteens at 75c at all times.
And our entire stock runs that way, at all times.

We are a Branch of Blumenthal & Imerman, manufacturers and jobbers of Clothing and Furnishing goods, of Detroit, Mich., and are in a position to sell you goods lower than any dealer. You will realize the fact by buying of us.

Respectfully Yours
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.
THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.



We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, three illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs no credit to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to show your good faith and we will send you a copy FREE with all charges prepaid.

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The best the world
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The handsomest and most complete catalogue the house has ever issued, sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested. Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits.

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Rochester, N. Y.

FIGHTING FOR HOMES

DESPERATE CONFLICT WAGED BY YAQUI INDIANS.

Mexicans' Occupation of Their Land the Cause Behind Outbreak Believed to Be Their Last Stand—Transfer of America Involved in Piece Contest.

The fact that Mexico is at war with the Yaqui Indians is known by means of the newspapers, but it has no special significance to the average reader who knows little about the Yaquis or their history. This history is a romance of an unquenchable race. When Cortes landed in Mexico the Yaquis were a powerful race numbering 300,000 souls. They occupied the northwestern part of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of California on the west, and on what is now the State of Arizona on the north. In the early days, how-

ever, the tribe spread northward into what is now Colorado. For 300 years these people have been fighting the Spanish invaders and their Mexican descendants, and never have they acknowledged a master. Reduced now to a remnant of their former strength, numbering not more than 15,000, and occupying the mining region of the State of Sonora, their spirit of independence remains unbroken, their warlike nature is unsoftened. The world does not furnish many types of fighting men more difficult to subdue than these same Yaquis. They have much the same qualities of endurance, bravery and audacity that characterize the Apaches, but are further advanced in civilization.



YAQUIS READY TO AMBUSH MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

In the Land of Sunshine, Verona Granville gives an account of a recent visit to the home of the Yaqui Indians in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The writer was surprised to find this people well dressed and up to date in their cooking utensils, agricultural implements and weapons. "A fine modern

dian, all carrying white flags, bearing the word paz (peace), surrounding the word paz (peace). Totalitarians give his word that the life and property of all Mexicans and foreigners should be held sacred within his domain, and that he and his people would uphold and obey the laws of the republic. Col. Peinado promised on the part of the Government that certain lands claimed by the Indians should be theirs absolutely, to hold or to sell, and that they should be granted all the rights held by the Mexicans. The treaty was never violated by Tetablate, and he caused to be shot several Indians who killed an American prospector in the Sierra Madre near the Rio Aros."

The Yaquis excel the Mexicans in the mechanical arts, in carpentry, in mining, in working in metals, in weaving, in industry and in perseverance. They cultivate the soil and do most of the mining in a country which is rich in mineral wealth and which formerly belonged to the fathers of the Yaquis

and strategic skill of their white superiors cannot be known, but the tactics pursued by the Yaquis at Guaymas suggest a directing intelligence familiar with elementary military science at least. It is probable that some of the Rough Riders are with the Yaquis, putting into practice some of the things they learned about war in Cuba. Doubtless by means of the same influence the Yaquis came into possession of a Maxim gun, which was shipped into the mines in sections under the guise of a new style of mining drill. This engine of destruction was set up and it is said the Yaquis' natural talent for mechanics enabled them readily to master the gun's action and mechanical principles.

At all events, when Gen. Torres with 6,000 Mexican troops moved out of Guaymas to attack the rebels, he was treated to a disagreeable surprise. He had declared that he would end Yaqui rebellions once and for all by the simple process of extermination. With the forces at his command he could, he alleged, drive the Indians into a corner and then annihilate the tribe root and branch. But when Torres came upon the enemy he was himself glad to escape annihilation. He won the battle, it is true, but only by the aid of a naval landing party after the Mexican general was pretty nearly whipped out of his boots.

Contrary to all principles and practices in Indian warfare, the Yaquis were entrenched, and as the Mexicans advanced they were met by a murderous fire from the Maxim supported by modern rifles. The shock of the surprise and the mortality among the troops demoralized Torres' invincible army, which retreated precipitately upon the river, where the gunboat lay. Again the Mexicans charged, and again they were driven back by the destructive fire. The gunboat moved into position to bring its guns to bear upon the entrenched Yaquis, but the Maxim soon put the boat out of the fight, and it drifted helplessly down stream until it grounded on the bitter bank.

The Final Struggle.

This temporary triumph proved the undoing of the Yaquis, as when the gunboat ran upon the bank a party was landed and making a wide detour flanked the entrenched Mexicans. Unable to bring the Maxim to bear on two points at once, the assailed in front and flank, the Yaquis were forced to retire into the mountains. They executed this movement slowly and in good order, saving their machine gun for future use. When the smoke of battle lifted 300 dead Mexicans were found upon the field. The Yaquis lost heavily also, but not so heavily as the assaulting column.

The battle of Guaymas has taught the Mexican Government what to expect. The extermination of the Yaquis for resenting Mexican aggression and breach of faith promises to be a herculean task.

Has Lost Faith in Booker T.

Not long ago, when Booker T. Washington was in Chicago, he stopped for a day at one of the hotels. He was pointed out to William, an old waiter who has been at the hotel for a long time. William was delighted to get a glimpse of the great man of his race, and was never tired of telling about it after that. One of the regular boarders is a staunch friend of William and a liberal tipper.

"William," said the boarder next morning, putting on a serious face, "I met Mr. Washington yesterday and I asked him what he thought of tipping. He is opposed to it."

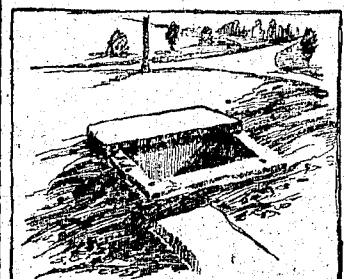
"The boarder stood with his hand in his pocket, looking at William. William's face fell and settled into despairing gloom.

"Well, boss," the waiter said, shaking his head emphatically, "if that is de position ob Mistah Washington 's unalteredly opposed to it."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

NO REST FOR LINCOLN.

Remains of the Martyred President in a New Abode.

Fate seems to have denied rest to the great emancipator even in death. When the body of Abraham Lincoln was taken to a temporary vault in Oak Ridge cemetery, at Springfield, Ill., recently, it marked the eleventh removal of the remains of the martyred President. For thirty-five years the metallic casket has been shifted hither and thither to meet the exigencies of time and change. The following table gives



TEMPORARY VAULT IN OAK RIDGE.

the history of the unquiet remains of Lincoln, from the time of his death thirty-five years ago:

Died in a house near Ford's Theater, Washington, in which he was assassinated, April 14, 1865.

Removed to White House.
Removed to Capitol Building.
Removed to funeral car.
Removed to Capitol Building, Springfield, Ill.
Removed to receiving vault, Oak Ridge cemetery.
Removed to temporary vault.
Removed to sarcophagus, Lincoln monument.

the British army in South Africa with these shields, which will be used in the manner shown in the illustration.

WEDDING AMONG TAR HEELERS.

Shrewd Magistrate Who Did Business on a Strictly Cash Basis.

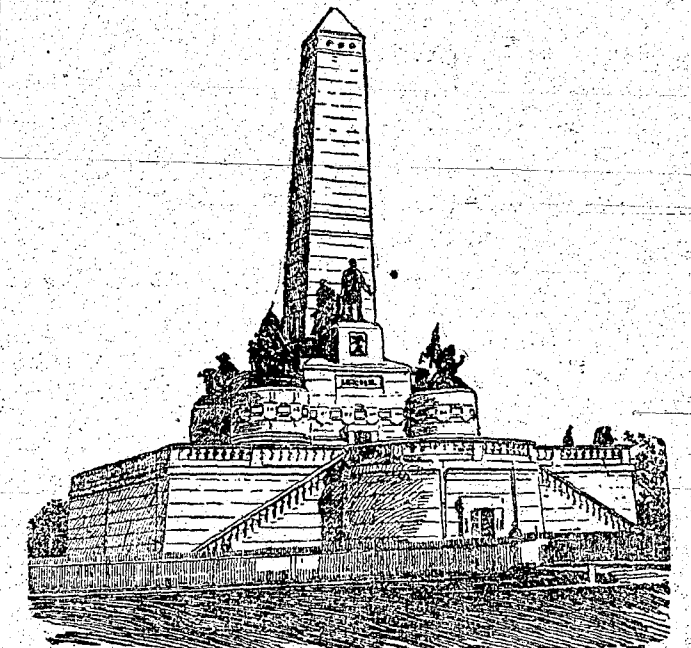
When Capt. Shaw was a justice of the peace in a country place not far from Raleigh, N. C., while riding home late one afternoon he met a young woman and a young man who wished to be married at once. Now, the captain had never witnessed a marriage. He remembered having seen a book about the house years before with a form of marriage in it, but where it was he could not remember. A less assured man would have been sorely perplexed, but not he. He lost no time in removing his hat, and, ascending the split-bottomed seat of justice, remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he said: "I'll swear you in fust. Hold up yer right hands."

"Me, too?" asked the friend of the groom.

"Of course," said the wise captain. "All witnesses must be sworn. You and each of you solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, the full truth, and nothing but the truth. You, John Marvin, do solemnly swear that to the best of yer knowledge an' belief you take this yer woman ter have and ter hold for: yerself, yer heirs, exekutors, administrators and assigns, for your an' their use an' behoof forever?"

"I do," answered the groom.

"You, Alice Ewer, take this yer man for your husband, ter hev' an' ter hold forever, and you do further swear that you are lawfully seized in fee-simple, are free from all incumbrance and hev' good right to sell, bargain and convey



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Removed to space between walls.
Removed to bed of cement.
Removed to temporary vault.
For several years the Lincoln monument at Springfield has steadily fallen into decay. It was completed seventeen years ago, after fifteen years of labor. Soon after it was finished the base of the knoll on which it rested began to shift. Gaping seams appeared in the masonry, and the monument, which was one of the finest in the country, has long been in danger of total collapse. Recently enough money was appropriated by the State Legislature to raze the old structure and rebuild it on a foundation which goes down thirty-five feet to bed rock. This last removal of Lincoln's remains was made necessary on account of the rebuilding of the monument. The metallic casket now rests in a crude wooden box in a temporary vault in Oak Ridge cemetery.

to the said grantee, yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?"

"I do," said the bride somewhat doubtfully.

"Well, John," said the captain, "that'll be about a dollar 'n' fifty cents."

"Are we married?" asked the other.

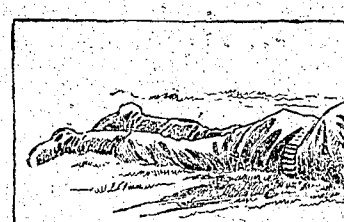
"Not yet, ye ain't," quoth the captain, with emphasis, "but the fee comes in here."

After some fumbling it was produced and handed over to the "court," who examined it to make sure it was all right, and then pocketed it and continued.

TO PROTECT RIFLEMEN.

British Soldiers to Carry Armor Shields of Bullet-Proof Material.

John Bull has seized upon the invention of a Chicago man—the Rev. Cassimir Zeigler—and will use it in his army. Mr. Zeigler perfected a material that is bullet proof, and suggested the idea of weaving it into shields to be worn by soldiers. He presented his invention to the government and it satisfactorily met and passed all the tests.



PORTABLE ARMOR SHIELD TO PROTECT RIFLEMEN.

It was regarded impractical, however, because of its weight. It was said that rapid movements in the field were impossible to soldiers weighed down by the shields.

The material used in the manufacture of this shield was a composition, the formula for which was, of course, a secret. It was believed, however, that marble dust entered very largely into its manufacture. The new English shield is said to be similarly constructed except that it has solved the problem of weight. It is aiming at lightness, impenetrability was sacrificed at first, but gradually the two requisites were secured.

The new shield is the product of a Scotchman, who, taking Zeigler's material as a foundation, has evolved a device which is said to be impervious to Mauser or Lee-Mafford bullets at 400 yards, and to light machine-gun fire at 700 yards. It weighs thirteen pounds and cannot be overturned by the impact of any number of bullets. It is divided into two parts, hinged together, each weighing six and a half pounds, which can be made interchangeable. It is intended for the use of marksmen only—not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. of the infantry. It is proposed to equip the expert riflemen of

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Fruit Law to Be Tested—Marsh Is Found Guilty—Executor Ends His Life—Rather Death than Arrest—Miners on Strike—Hospital Is Robbed.

Fruit, solicitors of Benton Harbor propose to test the new law, which provides that no person shall solicit fruit or vegetables without first giving bonds for \$5,000. W. H. Woodley raised the necessary funds to test the law, and W. B. Thompson was arrested, charged with soliciting one case of onions and one case of asparagus from Albert Heaton to be shipped to the commission house of T. Mason & Son, Chicago. W. H. Woodley made the complaint, against Mr. Thompson. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court in June, or sooner, if possible. Attorneys Frank L. Hammond and Marshall Howell will handle the case for the commission men. They say the law is unconstitutional.

Marsh Guilty of Conspiracy. Arthur P. Marsh of Allegan, late inspector general of the Michigan National Guard and until recently chairman of the Republican State central committee, was convicted at Lansing of having feloniously conspired with certain of his official associates, to defraud the State. The maximum penalty is fourteen years in State prison. As soon as the verdict was announced Gen. Marsh's counsel moved for a stay of sentence pending an appeal to the Supreme Court and an extension of time in which to settle a bill of exceptions. The court allowed thirty days and fixed bail at \$15,000, this being an increase of \$5,000 over the bail previously given.

Criticism Causes a Suicide. There was a tragical end to a few sales which have been going on to remove Leonard Gruner, one of the most prominent men in Ann Arbor, as executor of the \$200,000 Ellis estate. Mr. Gruner shot himself behind the right ear and died instantly. He had been charged with mismanagement and a consequent shrinkage of \$32,000 in the estate and the strain of the rigid investigation was too much for him. He collapsed some weeks ago and the deed was the result of his brooding and the dread that his fellow-business men would consider him dishonest.

Berville Man Has Rough Experience. Albert E. Sperry, a Berville hotel-keeper, was put off an Algonquin train at the Port Huron tunnel yards. The next morning at daylight he was found wandering around the railroad yards in a dazed condition, bleeding from wounds in the head and one ear nearly cut off. His clothes were wet and frozen as though he had been waiting all night in the snow. It is supposed that in attempting to board a moving train he was knocked into the ditch alongside the rails. He will recover.

Avoids Arrest by Suicide. Postoffice Inspector Farsell was about to present the case of Mrs. Ormsby, a Rome woman accused of sending an objectionable letter through the mails last January, to the United States grand jury in session in Detroit, when he received a letter from James B. Lucas, postmaster at Rome, saying that Mrs. Ormsby had committed suicide there.

Burglars Rob a Hospital. Robbers entered the university hospital at Ann Arbor, securing \$210 in money and leaving no clew save the footprints of three men leading from the hospital to the Michigan Central Railroad tracks. The burglars set into the building by prying up a window, drilled a hole in the safe door and wrecked safe and office with a charge of giant powder.

Miners Go on a Strike. One hundred miners at Franklin Junior mine, seven miles north of Houghton, struck for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. On April 1 the management gave practically 5 per cent increase to laborers and trimmers, but did not advance miners' wages. The miners on company account are now getting \$54 per month.

Instant Death to a Teacher. Miss Lydia Barstar was shot and instantly killed at Isabella, where she was teaching school. It is understood a stray bullet entered the school-house window and passed through her heart. She was about 23 years of age.

State News in Brief. At Leroy Grant & Wilson's sawmill burned. Loss \$5,000, no insurance.

George Hoffman & Son of Eckford have purchased Doolittle & Andrus' grocery business at Homer.

A. Wall, a member of the Railway Teamsters' Protective Union, supposedly of Detroit, was found dead, his body badly mangled, on the Michigan Central Railway tracks near Jackson.

The Goddes Pulp Co. and the Ypsilanti Lighting Co. are about to form a consolidated company under the name of the Washtenaw Electric Co., for the purpose of lighting Ypsilanti residences and business houses and furnishing power for manufacturing concerns.

Notwithstanding the fact that the faculty of the university has maintained a position for six years of vicious hazing, an epidemic of forcible hair-cutting prevails at Ann Arbor. The other night J. H. Ferguson, freshman, toastmaster of the literary class, was seized by sophomores at the Chi Psi fraternity house and his hair chopped off with pocket knives. A regular barber afterward shaved his head. A gang of freshmen later caught three sophomores, one at the Zeta Psi house and two at the Chi Psi house, and all were given free hair cuts. Faculty members are aware of these escapades and summary dismissals are likely to follow. A similar epidemic was quelled a year ago by the expulsion of several students.

Roy Beach, a Flint lad of 12 years, attempted to catch on a Chicago and Grand Trunk freight train while the train was in motion. He was drawn under the wheels and his legs were horribly mangled. His injuries are of such a nature that recovery is impossible.

Mike Barry and little son were drowned in a sink hole near Ironwood. The boy, aged 8 years, tried to get a doll out of the water for his sister which had fallen in. He lost his balance and fell in. Mike Barry tried to rescue him. Both were drowned. Mike Barry was 40 years old and leaves a wife and large family.

Fire at Schoolcraft destroyed the Boutelle piano factory. Only two pianos were saved. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$5,000.

Peter Selous was bitten by a moccasinsnake and died at Greenville. He was a professor of art and language in the Greenville school, but had a love for reptiles. He had several boxes of different kinds of venomous snakes, which he kept in his house and every day let them out in his room and played with them. He handled them and on cold nights took them to bed with him and placed them next his body to keep them warm. It was while he was keeping the moccasinsnake in the room that he was bitten.

Horse thieves are working in Hillsdale County.

The Manabees at East Tawas will build a temple in that city.

Roy Beach, aged 13 years, fell under a freight train at Flint and had both legs cut off.

Jackson city tax rate for the ensuing year has been fixed at \$1.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Many miners are reaching the Lake Superior copper and iron districts from the Transvaal.

Kalamazoo County taxpayers have rejected the proposition to bond for \$9,000 for a new jail.

A casino will be built at Wenona Beach, near Bay City, to replace the one burned a few weeks ago.

Joseph Wrinkle of Alpena was shot and seriously wounded. He will not tell how the shooting occurred.

Mrs. Joseph Warden of Rogersville, while cooking dinner, fell upon the stove and was badly burned.

Mathias Cooper, a prominent farmer of Carmel township, was seriously injured in a runaway accident.

A barn owned by the Manistique Iron Co. at Manistique burned, together with four horses. Loss \$1,800.

Charles Bennett, an Indian living near Mackinaw City, was struck by a Michigan Central train and killed.

Charles C. Shoyer, a junior literary student at the U. of M., was struck and killed by a Michigan Central train.

The soda water dealers at Kalamazoo have agreed to raise the price of ice cream soda to 10 cents a glass.

Amateur burglars at Maple Rapids entered Terriville's billiard room and robbed the slot machine located therein.

Vicksburg's Council has fixed the school bonds at \$4,000 and the drug store bonds at \$2,000 for the coming year.

Charles S. Darrovy of Superior township was run over by a traction engine and lost his right leg above the knee.

James Henry, a farmer, living near Plainwell, has been missing for several days. He was last seen in Kalamazoo.

John Leman's residence at Mackinaw City burned. Mrs. Leman was badly burned rescuing the children. She will recover.

The grand lodge of the Michigan Knights of Pythias will be held in Lansing, commencing May 9 and continuing three days.

The Ann Arbor Water Co. has located a big flowing well on Seventh street. It is estimated that the capacity is 400,000 gallons per day.

The Grand Rapids board of assessors has increased real estate valuations 25 per cent and personal property assessments 50 per cent.

The Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railroad is trying to block the Michigan Traction Co.'s Kalamazoo and Battle Creek electric line.

The Board of Education at Ann Arbor favors the immediate installing of the manual training system in the ward and high schools of that city.

A farm barn located near Saranac and owned by the Barger estate burned, together with three horses and three cows. Loss \$2,000, insurance \$535.

Adrian school board, by a tie vote, has refused to employ Supt. A. E. Curtis for another year. He has been connected with the school over fifteen years.

Harry Ralph, living eight miles west of Carson City, fired into a flock of wild geese. The gun burst, blowing his left arm off, and maiming amputation above the elbow necessary.

The large farm barns of Charles Boudier, three miles west of Newport, burned, together with five cows, four horses and feed and farm machinery. Loss \$2,000, insurance \$900.

Acting under a joint resolution of the last Legislature the State auditors have allowed Private John H. Bertram of Owosso \$1,500 for the loss of an eye while on duty at Camp Eaton.

Two routes for free rural mail delivery have been surveyed by F. F. Holcomb, superintendent for Michigan. One route extends twenty-five miles north from Jackson and the other twenty-six miles south.

The monthly reports from the three rural delivery routes established from Ypsilanti last fall show a continual increase in business. During March 13,080 pieces were delivered and 1,975 collected.

The board of managers of the Washtenaw Fair Association has decided to hold the annual show during the first week in October. It was also decided to increase the premiums for horse racing from \$500 to \$700.

The employees of the street railway company at Bay City asked for a 10-hour day. The company has instituted an 8-hour day and the men are kicking because they cannot earn enough at 16 cents an hour.

While attempting to board a moving freight at Ypsilanti, Arthur B. Wood of Chautauque, Mich., was thrown beneath the wheels of a freight car. His left arm was crushed from shoulder to finger tips and it was necessary to amputate it.

The boys of Pinckney are collecting old postage stamps and have become so infatuated with the craze as to try the lock boxes at the postoffice and when they find one unlocked they open it and tear off the stamps from the mail matter. Arrests are likely to follow.

There was an epidemic of suicide in Grand Rapids the other day. George Fielding took corrosive sublimate and died. He was out of work. Korrad Mueller, aged 36, took strychnine. He left a note for his wife saying he was tired of life and his troubles. E. L. Greer swallowed poison, but physicians saved him. Laura Stevens, despondent owing to ill health, took carbolic acid. She died. Roy Munday, aged 17, a clerk in a local exchange office, filled himself with carbolic acid.

A real estate dealer at Ann Arbor is securing options on a large tract of property, and a big scheme is said to be on foot which will greatly benefit that city.

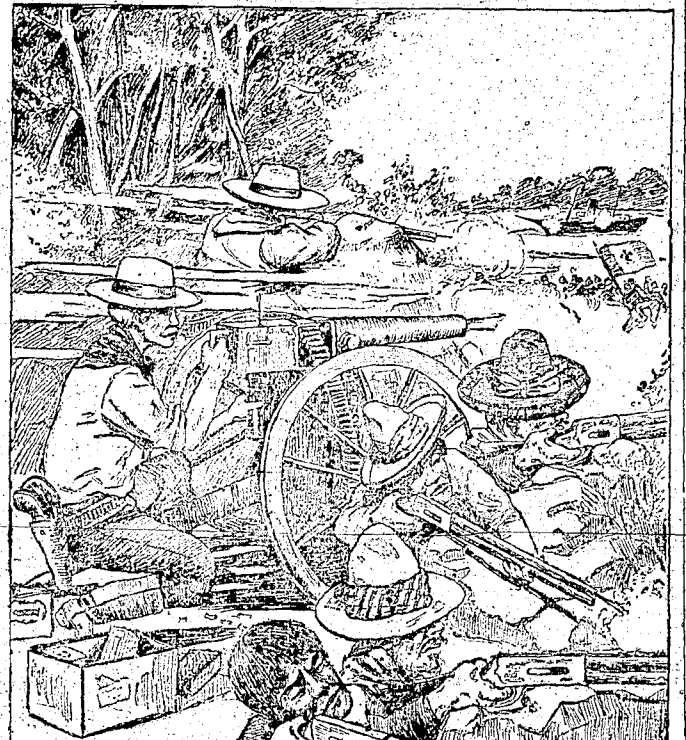
Charles F. Dickerman's hotel, located in the outskirts of Grand Rapids, burned. Loss \$8,000, well insured. The proprietor and his family escaped in their night clothes.

Manager Bush of the Academy of Music at Kalamazoo and Manager of the "Sapho" company that was prevented by the City Council from producing the play there, will push their claims of \$5,000 damages each against the city.

H. Hoffman, aged 50 years, a farmer living near Sherman, is dead from an overdose of laudanum taken to quiet his nerves.

Several furniture manufacturers at Grand Rapids have received invitations to go into the furniture combine, to include factories and salesrooms. They think the scheme impracticable.

John T. Mills of Port Huron and Chicago capitalists have become interested in the proposed Lansing and Ithaca electric railway. They propose to put up \$300,000 in the construction of the road on condition that \$100,000 in stock is taken by the people of Lansing and Ithaca towns along the line.



BATTLE BETWEEN YAQUIS AND MEXICANS.

rifle stood in the corner of the first house I entered. All the family wore shoes, and the mother and three little girls wore neat, lace-trimmed calico dresses. They had just come from church, it being Sunday. Though we were invited to dine with the family, we declined, as our time was limited in the village. Many other huts were visited, and all were far cleaner and their occupants more intelligent than I had been led to expect from my reading about the Yaquis. Both men and women are above the average Mexican height. Many are extremely tall and all well proportioned. Their features are pleasing, their eyes large and piercing, their noses straight, and their teeth white as ivory. The carriage of a Yaqui woman would fire the heart of a Delawarean with unquenchable envy, so tall, so straight, so well poised is the entire figure, especially when the olla is placed on the head on returning from the well or river. The constant carrying of burdens on the head preserves an erect position of the torso, and the act of walking is performed from the waist downward—a method employed by the Greeks for beautifying the human form divine.

and which the Yaquis believe is right-hoofed. All the family wore shoes, and the mother and three little girls wore neat, lace-trimmed calico dresses. They had just come from church, it being Sunday. Though we were invited to dine with the family, we declined, as our time was limited in the village. Many other huts were visited, and all were far cleaner and their occupants more intelligent than I had been led to expect from my reading about the Yaquis. Both men and women are above the average Mexican height. Many are extremely tall and all well proportioned. Their features are pleasing, their eyes large and piercing, their noses straight, and their teeth white as ivory. The carriage of a Yaqui woman would fire the heart of a Delawarean with unquenchable envy, so tall, so straight, so well poised is the entire figure, especially when the olla is placed on the head on returning from the well or river. The constant carrying of burdens on the head preserves an erect position of the torso, and the act of walking is performed from the waist downward—a method employed by the Greeks for beautifying the human form divine.

Cause of the Outbreak. The present outbreak was brought about in the usual way. The Mexicans violated the treaty made with Tetablate, and encroached upon Yaqui land. Immediately the Yaquis were in arms. The fighting blood which centuries of warfare and oppression have been powerless to cool, boiled under the sense of wrong. The Yaquis took the field. Several engagements have been fought. Chief Tetablate was killed, by his followers were only fired to avenge his death. Hundreds of Mexican soldiers have gone down before the Yaqui fire. Mexico realizes that the uprising is serious and it is making strenuous exertions to meet the crisis. The war on the part of the Indians has been conducted with marked ability and splendid dash and courage. The Yaquis have some idea of military combinations. To the cunning and daring of the Apaches they add the self-control and cool judgment which association with the whites and something approaching civilized modes of living have developed.

The Indians inflicted a terrible blow

MY SECRET.

When first assurance came to me
That thy dear heart was mine,
I wandered forth upon the sea
Alone, lest all the world should see,
My secret so divine.

But ah, the world has passed me by,
Nor read the secret, dear;
The poor old world, so dim of eye,
So dull of ear, 'twere vain to try
To make my feelings clear.
To those who cannot know as I
Thy heart when love draws near.
—New York Home Journal.

A SAILOR'S LOVE.



HE Gray Eagle went on her course, parting the waves of the Indian Ocean. She was a packet steamer in the employ of a great English company, and carried many passengers. Among these, standing on the promenade deck forward and looking across the broad expanse of water before her, was a beautiful girl, in the flush of her youth and beauty.

In the wheelhouse stood a young man, second mate of the ship, looking at Mabel Vane. He was young, with a bold, manly face, curling brown hair and beard and speaking gray eyes—a man, in grace of person, manly beauty and pure heart—a man worthy of the name. He was only a sailor, and had risen to his present rank from cabin boy, but yet he dared to love the daughter of the East Indian millionaire, Arthur Vane.

He loved her and had no hope—loved her as we worship a star which is far beyond our reach. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to insult her by telling her that he loved her; but to be near her, to see her often, perhaps to do some service which would win a smile from her—that was reward enough for Will Clay.

She never dreamed of his adoration; and he had heard her say among her



"GO BACK, YOU FOOLS!"

friends that she liked him better than any other officer on board the Gray Eagle. She said it in the careless way of girlhood, and yet he treasured it in his heart. Standing there, watching the course of the ship and ready to give a word of warning to the wheelman if it were needed, he never took his eyes from her long.

"Mr. Clay," said the man at the wheel as he gave it a half turn and rested there, "don't you smell smoke?"
"It comes from the galley,"
"Perhaps so, but what are they burning rosin in the galley for?"
"Rosin," cried Will, raising his head quickly and sniffing the air. He caught the peculiar smell himself and leaped down from the wheelhouse. "Keep steady," he whispered to the man at the wheel. "There may be danger, but if there is, for God's sake, keep it quiet."

The man nodded quietly and took a firmer hold on the wheel. Will Clay crossed the deck without apparent haste, and yet with a fearful fear tugging at his heart. He caught sight of the captain coming out of the gentleman's cabin and hurried up to him.

"There is something wrong," he whispered. "Don't you smell burning rosin, captain?"
The old sea captain suppressed a cry of horror. With fifty passengers on board, in the midst of the Indian Ocean, far from land, a fire was one of the most horrible things which could come upon a ship.

"Go forward and investigate," he said, in a low tone. "If you find that it is a fire, you know what to do. How are the boats?"
"All right, sir; you may trust to them."

They had good cause for fear. The entire forehold was filled with rosin, in boxes and casks, and if a fire started there it might as well be in a nest of fat pine. Will ran down to the lower deck, where he was met by a crowd of excited firemen and coal passers, who were rushing madly on deck. Quick as thought he seized the foremost and hurried him back.

"Go back, you fools!" he cried. "Where are you running to?"
"Fire!" whispered the man hoarsely. "Fire in the forehold."

"Suppose there is. Is it your duty to rush on deck and alarm the passengers, or get buckets and try to put out the fire? Back, there, all of you, for I will brain the man who dares to flinch a hair now! Stand back, I say!"

The men cowed before his superior will and saw that they might yet do something to save the steamer.

A guard was placed at the hatch, so that no one could come down, and the scuttle which led into the forehold was opened. No sooner was this done than a dense volume of black smoke rolled out, and the scuttle was closed again, for Will saw that nothing could be done in that way. The men ran forward with axes, but had scarcely gone a dozen steps when they felt the deck tremble under their feet and saw small jets of flame shooting up through the planks. A moment more and there was a sort of

NUNS WHO NEVER SPEAK.

In the heart of the Pyrenees, near the city of Bayonne, through the range of its vision, lies secluded the strangest convent in the world, the convent of the Bernardines, followers of the patron St. Bernard. The votaries who enter there spend their lives in an unending silence contemplating death and its sequel. They never speak a word to each other or to a living soul except at confession, and they engage themselves by digging graves and studying skulls and otherwise concentrating their minds upon the theme of death. Yet great as are the hardships they suffer they probably



SISTERS OF BERNARDINES DIGGING GRAVES.

house more distinguished persons than any other order on the continent of Europe. There are many princesses and countesses among them, many of the royal blood. Indeed, it is believed nearly all are of high degree.

The convent migrated nearly a hundred years ago. It was started by several distinguished ladies, who, scorned the world and all of its pomps, withdrew to the solitude of the hills. With their own hands they built a few cabins, wherein the only furnishings were a board and a straw pillow for each to sleep on, and the only decorations skulls and crossbones.

The fame of these holy women spreading throughout the country, applications to join them were numerous, so that in time quite a little group of cabins was visible on the hillside. Each person entering was required to have enough of a fortune to support herself in this fashion for the rest of her days, for no bread-winning was allowed among the Bernardines. They were there to meditate, to pray, to adore and to glorify God, and to atone in some measure by excessive mortification for the sins of the world. As

their only diet was bread and water the entrance fee was not exorbitant. The primitive cabins of the Bernardines yet exist and are yet occupied, although a more imposing edifice has grown up around them.

At every few steps in the convent hangs some inscription in huge black letters which contains the word "Death." It is impossible to forget for one moment one's inevitable destiny. "Are you prepared? This hour may be your last. Reflect on death!" is a sample of the inscriptions. Another one that I noticed was to this effect: "That you may not sin because you have beautiful hair, cut it off. Beautiful eyes and a beautiful face have caused much sin. Detest them, and think about Death!"

The nuns' cemetery is within the convent enclosure and is the favorite resort of the Bernardines. Here they promenade, praying for the dead, and at 4 o'clock every day each one digs a shovel of earth from her own grave. As the Bernardines are vowed never to speak a word, the Servants of Mary attend to all of their necessities for them.

name, went into the boat and pulled it away from the gangway, under command of the first mate. Boat after boat pulled up to the gangway, received its load and pulled away. There was no more rushing, for there was death in the eyes of the young mate and the captain, who had taken his place by his side.

"My daughter is not in the boat," said Arthur Vane hoarsely.

"Miss Vane," cried Will, "you can come now."
Mabel, who had been standing apart, hurried forward. Mr. Vane stepped into the boat, and the last of the crew followed. Then a panic seemed to seize them and they pushed off, leaving the captain and the mate upon the doomed steamer, as long tongues of flame leaped out toward the boat.

Through this fiery barrier the two men dashed and were seen striking out for the boat.
"Stop!" cried Mr. Vane. "You have left the captain and Mr. Clay."
The men looked at him fiercely, but the steady eye of the old man averted them, and the two were helped into the boat, the captain supported by the strong arm of his gallant mate. The boat pulled away together, while the columns of flame which shot into the air announced the fate of the Gray Eagle. They reached the islands safely after a week had passed.

There is a young man who sails a steamer from London to Alexandria, whose name is Will Clay, and he is married. The name of his wife is Mabel, for Arthur Vane, having found a man, knew how to make him all his own.—Exchange.

"SALAMANDERS."

Curious Little Rodents Found in the Southern "Piney Woods."

In many places in the extreme Southern States, especially in what are locally known as the "piney woods," one of the most notable features are the constantly recurring mounds of yellow sand which everywhere dot and, it must be confessed, disfigure the monotonous landscape, says Popular Science Monthly.

These piles of earth are usually nearly circular in form, fairly symmetrical in contour, from six inches to two feet in diameter and, save where they have been beaten down by rain or winds or the trampling of cattle, about half as high as they are broad. Often these sand heaps are pretty evenly distributed, sometimes so thickly as to cover at least one-fourth of the soil surface.

If you ask a native the cause of this singular phenomenon, which you will perhaps at first be disposed to consider a kind of areneous eruption which has somehow broken out on the face of nature, your informant will sentimentally reply "Salamanders!"

All this disfigurement is, indeed, the work of a curious little rodent, popularly so named and about the size and color of an ordinary rat. He is never seen above ground if he can possibly help it. He digs innumerable branching underground tunnels at depths varying from one to six feet, and these mounds of sand are simply the "dump heads" which, in his engineering operations, he finds it necessary to make.

After carrying the excavated earth to the surface this cautious little miner takes the greatest pains to cover up his tracks. No opening into his burrow is left. How he manages to so carefully smooth over his little sand mound and then literally "pull the hole in after him," is as yet unexplained.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Sticks to An Ancient Custom—Author of "Annie Laurie"—Two Beautiful Gowns Hobbies for Children—Buys Hats for the Klondike—Etc., Etc.

Sticks to An Ancient Custom.

Queen Victoria at home is simply attired in a black dress, not always of silk, and wears a widow's cap with small lappets at the back, her silver hair plainly brushed on either side of her temples. Upon her fingers are plain memorial rings, and she invariably wears a bracelet having the portrait of her latest grandchild or great-grandchild placed in it as a memento. The Queen always has a handkerchief, bordered with lace, resting in her hands as they lie folded in her lap, the survival of an ancient fashion.

Author of "Annie Laurie."

A quaint, venerable lady, who might, to all appearances, have just stepped out of a Goldsmith comedy or a Galton picture, died the other day in the person of Lady John Scott Spottiswoode, the composer of "Annie Laurie" and other familiar melodies. She was 94 years of age, and aunt of the Duke of Buccleugh, and closely related to the late General Wauchoppe.

She had a very strong character, and was a great upholder of old manners and customs. When travelling she rode in a carriage, always had post-horses, and encouraged the observance of old customs. She was a liberal benefactor of the poor, and maintained a great mill as a rule of old times, and she preferred to eat roots and peat for fire. She was an indefatigable collector of antiquities.

Two Beautiful Gowns.

A dinner gown of mauve satin has a skirt of lustrous lace. Over the front and back are panels of the satin embroidered with figures of purple panes, emphasized with gold beads. The corsage is of the embroidered satin, held by a corset of white lace. The mitt sleeves are of purple, figures on mauve, mousseline de soie being substituted for the satin. One shoulder strap is of purple velvet fastened to the corsage by a butterfly of gold beads and anemones; bows of purple and mauve tulle held by these butterflies cross the other shoulder. With it is worn in the hair a gold and anemone butterfly holding a short purple and mauve feather.

A pretty gown for the ball room has a tunic of white lace, with the edge embroidered in velvet roses. This is slightly draped over a skirt of white satin, with edge finished with a line of sable. On the corsage is a pocket corset of lace with embroidered edge. The décolletage is finished with ruffles of white tulle, and strings of artificial roses make the shoulder straps.

Hobbies for Children.

Where mothers and fathers seem to lose hold of their children is in a lack of interest in their amusements. Boys and girls who have reached the age of twelve or thereabouts want some other occupation besides going to school and romping about after school hours. It is just at this age that the children need interesting in some hobby. If they do not take up the hobby when they are young there is very little probability that they will have time to do so in after years. The need of the grown-up folks of the present day is more time.

Each day's work seems to swallow up all one's energy until there is hardly any time for improvement of any sort. It is because most women do not know how to use up profitably the few spare minutes they may have in the day that they have so many slovenly, gossiping, drunken husbands, and neglected children. The boys and girls should be encouraged to interest themselves in work of some kind, either in manual labor, such as carpentry, wood carving or metal work, in work for those poorer or weaker than themselves, or else in some special branch of study, such as botany, chemistry, cookery or dairy work. Not only will some such hobby serve to occupy what would otherwise be wasted hours, but in after years it might prove to be a source of income.

Buys Hats for the Klondike.

"Oh, yes! I buy them for \$2 and sell them for \$30."
Then she laughed. She was one of the 2,000 millionaires that came to Chicago to see what's worn and take back a sample stock. She said she was from Dawson City and signed Mildred O'Neill to her checks.

"I have a dear little store up there," she explained, while sitting in a wholesale house in Michigan avenue, surrounded by a part of the 2,000. "We'll start a library in the rear of it soon, and maybe a woman's club, too. I am getting lovely ideas for the library while here. You needn't think, because we live in the Klondike we're not progressive." And she looked into the eyes of the sister millionaires about her, representing the profession in nearly all the States except the extreme eastern ones.

"What sort of hats have you bought?"
"Straw; white; lots of ribbon and flowers."
"Large?"
"Just medium, and no black ones, I tell you."

"Can they be worn very long?"
"Three months anyway, and perhaps longer. I am thinking of putting chambray linings in the crowns, so they will be comfortable at evening affairs in the fall. I shall sell earmuffs for that season along with the hats."

"Can you really get \$30 for the \$2 kind?"

"I should say I could; I give you to understand that we have some big swells out there."—Chicago Record.

Women Clerks in Russia.

In Russia women have been for some years employed as apothecaries' clerks, and it is said that the public as well as the apothecaries themselves manifest a preference for them over men. In Germany, too, a movement in this

direction has been started, the Wurtemberg Minister of Education having resolved to give women a chance to secure the necessary instruction and pass examinations. On this subject an article in a prominent Journal by Dr. W. Wachtler gives the impression that if women do secure this privilege, it will be anything but a sinecure. German apothecaries' clerks have to undergo a very severe course of studies, and, when they receive a position, they are expected to be on duty from seven or eight in the morning to ten or eleven at night, besides attending to the night bell every other night, if not every night. For all this they receive from fifteen dollars to eighteen dollars a month, with board and lodging, or thirty dollars to thirty-seven dollars without board and lodging. In a few exceptional cases an assistant may receive as much as fifty dollars a month. Under such circumstances it is hardly a wonder that young men do not crowd into this field of employment. It is, indeed, the difficulty of getting assistants, especially in villages, that has made many of the apothecaries willing to consider the candidacy of women. Dr. Wachtler, however, sounds two notes of warning. Women clerks, he urges, should under no circumstances accept lower wages than the men, and they should, if possible, organize for protection; nor should they ever consent to act, when business is slack, as assistants to the apothecary's wife, thus enabling her to dispense with a servant.

The Smart Woman's Hair.

The rat is still in demand at all the shops where these unbecomingly named aids to effective coiffures are sold, and the plain, parted, Madonna style of wearing the hair, though lauded by man and approved by women with serene expressions and perfect features, does not make much progress toward the goal of popular favor. Light waves are no longer considered good form, but soft and puffy effects and hair worn low on the forehead characterize the hairdressing of the women who lead in these matters. There is a tendency to lower the chignon, although many women never consent to low coiffures, no matter what the fashion may be, as high effects are so much more becoming. The low coiffure needs a well-shaped head and a pretty neck, and women who affect it generally do so to call attention to these not at all common beauties. In the days of her bellefleur Miss Sallie Hargrove, now Mrs. Duncan Elliot, always wore her hair in a knot or a mass of braids just at the nape of her neck, and Mrs. Langtry's low, careless coil of golden hair served as well as a sign to call attention to the poise of her head and the exquisite line of her shoulders. These simple fashions are usually for beauties. Average women need something more sophisticated.

One of the newest ways of arranging the hair is to wave it, draw it up almost to the top of the head and arrange it in two loosely twisted loops to simulate ostrich tails. They are encircled at the base by narrow black velvet ribbon, and an upright jewel or agrette is placed between them. Another style consists of twisted rolls of hair, clearly arranged above the waves that it is difficult to say where one begins and the other ends. This coiffure is quite at the back of the head, so the hair is tied only about half way up and then divided into three or more strands, according to length or thickness, and twisted over the finger in graduated rolls.

Never was there a period when one was so free to select a style of arranging the hair to suit one's particular style of beauty. The advocate of Madonna coiffures parts her hair in the centre to please herself and pulls it at the back and at the sides to conciliate Dame Fashion. The girl whose style is piquante rather than serene parts her tresses and dresses one side higher than the other or draws a waved lock down in a curve over one eye. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fashion Notes.
The best golf bags for general wear and tear will be found in the calf-skin leather.

A stylish white hat for evening gowns is made with large fish-scale sequins put on in scallops.
Metecrepe de chimes, spotted with chenille, like flowers in white, are one of the novelties of the season.

Lace waists in delicate lovely designs will be one of the prominent features of fashion among evening toilettes for the summer.
Embroidered crepe linen, which is transparent, makes lovely summer gowns, with pink basques for the underskirts which may be accented plaided. Use the plaided basique for the under bodice with a short bolero of the linen.

Untrimmed hats, made of tulle and chiffon, are now to be had in many smart shapes, and if one is at all clever about such things, they can easily be trimmed so that they closely simulate an expensive hat.

Following the ruffled ribbons that we have been having for trimmings there has come a charming embroidered mousseline de soie ribbon, scalloped at one edge, all ready to use as an elaborate form of trimming.

One of the prettiest new models in Paris gowns has a short bolero, curving in the back to two scallops, over a deep pointed giraffe of moire silk. The gown is of marine blue cheviot, with the front panel piped with white.

Handsome pattern gowns are of point d'esprit in a large coarse net, with an all-over design in silk appliqued on. All black is handsome chambray linings in the crowns, so they will be comfortable at evening affairs in the fall. I shall sell earmuffs for that season along with the hats."

"Can you really get \$30 for the \$2 kind?"

"I should say I could; I give you to understand that we have some big swells out there."—Chicago Record.

Women Clerks in Russia.
In Russia women have been for some years employed as apothecaries' clerks, and it is said that the public as well as the apothecaries themselves manifest a preference for them over men. In Germany, too, a movement in this

direction has been started, the Wurtemberg Minister of Education having resolved to give women a chance to secure the necessary instruction and pass examinations. On this subject an article in a prominent Journal by Dr. W. Wachtler gives the impression that if women do secure this privilege, it will be anything but a sinecure. German apothecaries' clerks have to undergo a very severe course of studies, and, when they receive a position, they are expected to be on duty from seven or eight in the morning to ten or eleven at night, besides attending to the night bell every other night, if not every night. For all this they receive from fifteen dollars to eighteen dollars a month, with board and lodging, or thirty dollars to thirty-seven dollars without board and lodging. In a few exceptional cases an assistant may receive as much as fifty dollars a month. Under such circumstances it is hardly a wonder that young men do not crowd into this field of employment. It is, indeed, the difficulty of getting assistants, especially in villages, that has made many of the apothecaries willing to consider the candidacy of women. Dr. Wachtler, however, sounds two notes of warning. Women clerks, he urges, should under no circumstances accept lower wages than the men, and they should, if possible, organize for protection; nor should they ever consent to act, when business is slack, as assistants to the apothecary's wife, thus enabling her to dispense with a servant.

The rat is still in demand at all the shops where these unbecomingly named aids to effective coiffures are sold, and the plain, parted, Madonna style of wearing the hair, though lauded by man and approved by women with serene expressions and perfect features, does not make much progress toward the goal of popular favor. Light waves are no longer considered good form, but soft and puffy effects and hair worn low on the forehead characterize the hairdressing of the women who lead in these matters. There is a tendency to lower the chignon, although many women never consent to low coiffures, no matter what the fashion may be, as high effects are so much more becoming. The low coiffure needs a well-shaped head and a pretty neck, and women who affect it generally do so to call attention to these not at all common beauties. In the days of her bellefleur Miss Sallie Hargrove, now Mrs. Duncan Elliot, always wore her hair in a knot or a mass of braids just at the nape of her neck, and Mrs. Langtry's low, careless coil of golden hair served as well as a sign to call attention to the poise of her head and the exquisite line of her shoulders. These simple fashions are usually for beauties. Average women need something more sophisticated.

One of the newest ways of arranging the hair is to wave it, draw it up almost to the top of the head and arrange it in two loosely twisted loops to simulate ostrich tails. They are encircled at the base by narrow black velvet ribbon, and an upright jewel or agrette is placed between them. Another style consists of twisted rolls of hair, clearly arranged above the waves that it is difficult to say where one begins and the other ends. This coiffure is quite at the back of the head, so the hair is tied only about half way up and then divided into three or more strands, according to length or thickness, and twisted over the finger in graduated rolls.

Never was there a period when one was so free to select a style of arranging the hair to suit one's particular style of beauty. The advocate of Madonna coiffures parts her hair in the centre to please herself and pulls it at the back and at the sides to conciliate Dame Fashion. The girl whose style is piquante rather than serene parts her tresses and dresses one side higher than the other or draws a waved lock down in a curve over one eye. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fashion Notes.
The best golf bags for general wear and tear will be found in the calf-skin leather.

A stylish white hat for evening gowns is made with large fish-scale sequins put on in scallops.
Metecrepe de chimes, spotted with chenille, like flowers in white, are one of the novelties of the season.

Lace waists in delicate lovely designs will be one of the prominent features of fashion among evening toilettes for the summer.
Embroidered crepe linen, which is transparent, makes lovely summer gowns, with pink basques for the underskirts which may be accented plaided. Use the plaided basique for the under bodice with a short bolero of the linen.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Li Hung Chang has acquired control of a newspaper in Peking, and may hereafter be properly referred to as a yellow journalist.

An armless man was convicted of having forged a money order in Chicago the other day. He did it by holding a pen in his teeth.

The New York World thinks it is too bad that an Irishman must go abroad and slay his fellow-man in order to make himself popular at home.

The United States Senate is much disturbed by the discovery that its new "solid mahogany" chairs and sofas are really "thinly veneered on cheap wood."

Judge Capron of Indiana holds that when a church agrees to pay a preacher a fixed salary the salary must be paid, if the church property has to be sold for that purpose.

Seedless grapes are becoming popular in California, but the scare about grape seeds causing appendicitis has been shown to be groundless so there is not much gained.

There is room for just thirteen persons in each of the automobile stages that are now operated in Fifth avenue, New York city. If the horseless carriage results in nothing but the abolition of the thirteen superstitious it will be well worth all it has cost.

What's the use of bachelors and widowers tramping on to Cape Nome in search of wealth, when it is known that the women of the United States, most of them unmarried, own \$130,000,000 of national bank stock, together with \$137,000,000 of private and State bank stocks?

Chicago women have decided to take active steps toward discouraging the footpads that have recently become so numerous there. The plan is that women whose duties compel them to be out after dark shall carry revolvers, and with these deplete the list of the highwaymen who molest them.

Referring to the numerous consolidations of short trolley lines in the East, an expert of this country, The Electrical Review says: "It is not unlikely that by the end of the year one may travel from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Me., by trolley cars, with only the most insignificant breaks in the continuous lines of railway."

An American physician in Paris claims to have discovered a process to make short people grow tall. Now it he could only devise a process for preventing long-purses from growing short during the exposition season he might win the everlasting gratitude of his visiting countrymen to the French capital.

The South Carolina Legislature at its recent session passed a law permitting homeopathic physicians to have their own examining board. The Charleston News and Courier says the bill received an overwhelming majority in both houses, and "will delight the hearts of the many people from the Northern States, who prefer to be treated by physicians bred in that school."

Everybody who likes to see the summer girl at her best will be glad to hear that the "Sailor" hat will be in evidence again this season. It was at first thought that the "Gold" would supersede the "Sailor," but the rapid descent of the "Gold" into low priced goods, banished it from "genteel society," and the "Sailor," on new lines, comes to the fore again bearing the stamp of approval of fashion.

German mechanics may well ask what they are coming to when the Prussian Minister of Railways says the American locomotives are faultless in construction and considerably cheaper than those made at home. Is the German Government going to shunt out cheap American food and import cheap American locomotives? This may be fun for the land-owning nobility but it is a double blow to the German working classes.

More patents were issued last year to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State. There was one patent for every 945 Nutmegs. The inventiveness of the Connecticut folks is familiar enough, but it is rather surprising to find that Oklahoma stands fifth on the list, following the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island in that order. New York though seventh on the list is credited with nearly 4,000 patents, a larger number than was issued to any other State.

The population of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland was in 1842, 15,000,000; 900,000; 2,000,000; 8,200,000; and in 1891, 27,000,000; 1,500,000; 4,000,000; 4,700,000, which means an average increase in the three component parts of Great Britain of about 75 per cent., while Ireland shows a decrease of nearly 45 per cent. Referring to Ireland, Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress" records 1,225,000 deaths from famine, 3,668,000 evictions; 4,185,000 emigrants—this was Victoria's record up to 1886, and he, therefore, concludes that "the present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth."

In the agricultural portions of Belgium the work performed by women includes going to the fields to help the horses pull the plow or aiding the dogs in hauling carts. In the mines they wear the same costumes as the men, work as hard and receive similar wages.

It is said that the women who are employed in factories have to contend with conditions little better than slavery. One lace factory has 600 women in its employ, and many of them live in the country miles away from the factory. They have to walk to their work, tell fourteen hours a day, and succeed in earning about 60 cents a week.

The Indians of the United States will

make a very creditable showing in the year's census. From the annual reports of the Indian agents which have been received by the commissioner of Indian affairs it appears that the entire Indian population is 297,005; of this number 55,679 wear "civilized" dress, while 34,923 year a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,507, and 53,314 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,233 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1,153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4,237 and the deaths 5,253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by white and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1,469. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church buildings upon the various reservations.

A big Western factory has recently provided a dining room for its workmen and serves cheap meals at noon. Here are some of the prices charged: Pea soup, two cents; roast lamb, three; stewed tomatoes, one; mashed potatoes, one; ham sandwich, two; bread pudding, two; mince pie, three; coffee and tea, one. The bill of fare is changed daily. The seats are numbered, and each regular patron occupies the same one every day. When men give their orders for the next day before leaving the dining room, and thus much time is saved in serving. Every one has plenty of time to get all he wants in the half hour allowed.

The Woman's Tribune, always on the lookout for interesting cases concerning the legal status of women, says: "That husband and wife are one is an axiom in common law, and under all old interpretations it was equally accepted as axiomatic that that one was the husband. But it has been left for a North Carolina judge to rule that that one was the wife. The suitor of a young woman was invited by her mother, but forbidden by her father. Accepting the invitation, the angry father sued him for trespass. The mother signed his bond. The case was tried and the father lost, the magistrate holding that as husband and wife are one she had a right to invite the young man. An appeal was taken by the father to the Superior Court, which will be called on to rule as to wife's equal rights on the family premises."

The original MS. of Scott's story, "St. Ronan's Well," is now owned by a bookseller in Edinburgh. It was given by Sir Walter to Mr. Cadell, and after Cadell's death was purchased by Ruskin. The latter prized the treasure highly, and used to dilate upon his pride in his favorite novelist's patience and perseverance. Pointing to this manuscript, the last page of which is as well written as the first, Ruskin would say: "This novel was written when Scott was in terrible mental and bodily suffering." The MS. presents important variations from the printed version, some passages having been altered at the suggestion of friends of the author, which makes it particularly interesting.

The English law relating to cruelty to animals is a rather nebulous one. To qualify for protection, the wronged beast must prove, through his "best friend," that he is not "ferox naturae." For this reason lions may safely be tortured to make a British holiday and deer hunted to death after a manner that, while not cruel, would be ridiculous. A short time ago, an elephant in a London museum (trampled one of his keepers to death and was shot for it. Nothing was said for some time. But it now appears that he had been a most respectable animal for thirty-eight years, and only grew angry when tormented with a pair of lances. Accordingly, the surviving keeper has been prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and sentenced to a week's imprisonment. One hopes that the incident is indicative of some reform in the treatment of captive brutes, most of the performances of wild beasts have no value in themselves and being interesting only because the man in the case may be killed—as he very often deserves to be. The mastery of man over brute has no part in the exhibitions, for the bol